## A DUEL WITH WORDS.

Senators Brown and Ingalls Continue to Fire at Each Other in Debate.

Graphic Observations Used Merely as Illustrations.

The House Agrees to the Conference Report on the Fitz-John Porter Bill,

Amendments to the Pacific Rattroad Acts Discussed and Adopted.

THE SENATE.

After the reading of the journal Mr. Brown rose to a question of privilege. He had the clerk read the remarks of Mr. Ingulis, made Monday, relating to Mr. Brown's revision of his [Mr. Brown's] remarks made in the debate of Friday last. When the clerk had concluded the reading Mr. Brown said he had not replied to Mr. Ingalia's remarks at the time they were made because he did not wish to speak under the irritation which Mr. Ingalia's remarks were calculated and intended to provoke. In what he had to say he would keep within the decorum of the senate, and had reduced his remarks to writing. He called the attention of the secute to the insulting and opproblems language used by the senator from Kansas [Ar. Ingairs] toward a member of the senate, who could not repel such insults witnout violating the rules which all senators were in honor bound to obey. Mr. Brown did not wish to gloze over this matter. The charge of the senator from Kansas was that of falsifying the record and committing a forgery upon the records of the senate. This language was a deliberately planned insult and unlered not only in violation of the rules of the senate but in defiance of the authority of the presiding officer.

The chair remarked that if the solutior was employing that language to the senator from Kansas, he [Mr. Brown] was doing the thing that he was charging against that senator. In accusing a brotter senator of deliberately planning an insult, the chair and the senator from Georgia was out of order.

Mr. Brown, "Then are that remarks is with. marks to writing. He called the attention of the

the chair said the senator from deorgia was out or order.

Mr. Brown. "Then, sir, that remark is withdrawn, under the ruiling of the enair."

The remarks of the senator from Kansas, Mr. Brown said, were not made hastlif, but after two days had elassed, and sifter ample, and, as Mr. Brown supposed, satisfactory disclaimer from himself had been made of all offensive imputation. Mr. Brown then referred to the unbruken custom of revision accorded to senators. Ne matter how accurate the reporter may be, he could not hear all senators with equal distinctivess. Some senators did not speak as distinctly as others.

ness. Some soustors did not speak as distinctly as others.

He [Mr. Brown] was told that his voice was sometimes inaudible in portions of the chamber owing to his weak lungs. He had revised his remarks in order to have them conform to what he did say according to his best recollection.

Had the senator from Kansas, however, falled his [Mr. Brown's] attention to the words complained of, as was usual in such cases, he would have voluntarily and publicly diveated the language of every trace of even seeming unkindness or depreciation.

Notwithstanding even the assurances given in

or depreciation.

Notwithstanding even the assurances given in the senate by Mr. Brown, the senator from Kansas had persisted in his purpose of insulting a sen-The chair thought this observation out of

The chair thought this observation out of order.

Mr. Brown had supposed he was within the line of parliamentary propriety, but withdrew the remark. He submitted to the secate whether it would perrait such an outrageous and inexcusable breach of its privileges to go unnoticed. For himself, he trusted it was not improper to say that during a somewhat eventful life, in the many conflicts that he had had with brave men, where there was real dauger, the insimuation of want of courage ladd never been made against him. Therefore the remarks of the senator from Kausas to "Farthian arrows from the sate ambush of the printing house" did not apply to him [Mr. Brown]. That senstor seemed to think that he [Mr. Brown], inserted something in his speech toat he was afraid to utter in his presence. He ventured to say that there was nothing in the person, the character, or the antecedents of the senator from Kausas to make him an object of apprehension or to excite the fears of any man.

There was no place so safe as this senate chamber for a man of discreet courage to binater and parade his vituperative rhetoric. No other senator from kansas had used under the protection of the senator and him Mr. Ingalls] would not use it except under the protection of the senate. Mr. Ingalls said that if the senator from Georgia would allow the remarks made this morning to stand as they had been delivered he [Mr. Ingalls] house, is [Mr. Ingalls] preferred to wait, before canvissing the vote, until sil the returns were in. The senator from Georgia, Mr. Ingalls said, was mig ster with the pen than with either the founder of the sword.

That senator shed in kilke water. He was only courageous with the pen than with either the congue or the sword. order.
Mr. Brown had supposed he was within the line

or the sword.

That senator shed ink like water. He was only courageous with the pen. Mr. Invalls would not be diverted from the real question at issue by the personal tinge which the senator from Georgia had seen fit to give to his observations at this time. That question was whether the records of the had seen it to give to his observations at this time. That question was whether the records of the senate had been falsined by the interpolation of matter personal in its character, susceptible only of an offernive interpretation after the record had been made up by the reporter. The record of the senate debates was intended to be a verbatim report of what was said and done day by day in the senate. To secure this result we pay a large sum annually to the most accomplished stenographers in this country. The senator from Georgia had said that in his coimion he had used the language which he had written into the report. The reporter of the senate said he had not. The remarks interpolated was remond, derogatory, disparinging, in violation of the privileges of debate, a breach of the courtesies of the sonate, and it was what would not have been done in the ordinary affairs of life between one scottenan and another. The chair thought this remark out of order.

Mr. ingalis then withdrew the remark, and said to the chair that it would not appear in the Record.

Mr. lugalis continued that the value of the

The chair thought this remark out of order.

Mr. Ingalls thou withdrew the remark, and said to the chair that it would not appear in the Record.

Mr. Ingalls continued that the value of the record would be destroyed if such interpolations were permitted. He inquired how it would be if a senator should some day appear here to represent Alaska, and he [Mr. Ingalls], after a debate with that senator, should write into the debate siatements to the effect that the sonator from Alaska was a cunning and sanctimonious hypocity, who was forever washing his hands with invisible soap in imperceptible waster, and that they were not over clean morally after that performance! Suppose he were to characterize the senator from Alaska, after a debate had closed, as the Uriah Heep' of the senate; suppose he were to say that he was the Joseph Surface of American politics; that he was a snivelling political Peckaniff, who had been upon all sides of every political question, who had belonged to every political party in his lifetime, and belonged to none that he had not betrayed, would that be within the privilege of debate, or in accordance with the proprieties of legislative proceedings?

These observation, Mr. Ingalls said, he used as

party in his lifetime, and belonged to min the privilage of debate, or in accordance with the proprieties of debate, or in accordance with the proprieties of legislative proceedings?

These observations, Mr. Ingalls said, he used as
filustrations: they had no personal application.
He only employed them to show what serious
consequences might follow this liberty of amendment by the addition of offensive remarks. As to
the imputations of the senator from Georgia upon
his [hr. Ingalls] personal courage and appearance, he begged to say to the senator from Georgia
that he [Mr. Ingalls] here distinctly avowed nil
that he [Mr. Ingalls] here distinctly avowed nil
that he [Mr. Ingalls] did not shield himself behind the privileges of the senate chamber.

The usual breathing pause following the delivery of this sentence was characterized by dood
silence in the chamber and the crowded galleries.

When Mr. Ingalls added, "This is all I desire to
say, sir, in re-ponse to gentleman," a general
butz was heard, and the galleries were instantly
half cupited.

Mr. Hampion said that in justice to both sena-

buzz was heard, and the galleries were instantly haif emptied.

Mr. Hampion said that in justice to both senstors he ought to say that in (Mr. Hampion) was sitting just by the senator from Georgia when he used one of the expressions referred to, or words of their tenor and effect, the senator from Kaussas not being at the time in his seat, but in the back alse of the chamber.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Ingalls's motion to expange the works complained or was iaid on the table.

on motion of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Ingalle's motion to exputage the words complained of was laid on the apart for its consideration.

THE MEW YORE BANKS RESOLUTION.

Mr. Sherman in calling up Mr. Batter's resolution of inquiry into the condition of the New York calling up Mr. Batter's resolution of inquiry into the condition of the New York calling up Mr. Batter's resolution into the interest into the interest from the continued that all that had been done by the circumstances attendant upon the recent financial troubles in New York city. Mr. Sherman continued that all that had been done to prevent a panie had been done by the banks themselves.

The government or the United States had no lot or percei in it, excepts far as the scretary of the faces saying and called in bonds—an ordinary transaction. The committee on finance, to which was relored the resolution herefore introduced by the Morgan, had called before them the comparison of the information possible at this time. They were still examining the subject. Overceitification, the committee believed, had town practically and overceitification, the committee believed, had town practically stopped, and there was no evidence that any banks had overcertified checks except those that had got into trouble.

Mr. Shorman a submitted a statement showing the condition of the associated banks of the city of New York by weeks from May 31 to June 14, 188, which would give the sensor from South Circolina simest all the information called for by his resolution, it contained a statement showing the condition of the associated banks of the city of New York by weeks from May 31 to June 14, 188, which would give the sensor from South Circolina simest all the information called for by his resolution, it contained a statement showing the condition of the statements, Mr. Sherman said, was the condition of the statements which were all the panie the reserves were greatly improved condition of the statements, Mr. Sherman said, was that the panie the reserves were greatly improved condit

tual user \$5,200,000 had been canceled, about \$6,000,000 were now held in hand, and they were diminishing at the rate of \$1,000,000 a day. Mr. Sherman felt satisfied that the normal condition of affairs tell very shortly be resumed.

Mr. Sherman had not been authorized by the committee to speak for it as to say specific legislation in the nature of a renerly for the troubles complained of. There was one thing, however, that he would personally suggest, namely, that there should be a severe and stringout law probability bank officers other than directors from dealing in speculative operations. He would not extend such prohibition to directors, because they were generally business mon. Whether a law on the subject, however, would be effective he did not know. He read a resolution proposed by John C. Eno to the directors of his bank in December, 1883, and unaulmously adopted, expressing their embatic disapproval of the practice of dealing in speculative ventures by officers of banks, and expressing the determination not to employ as an officer any person guilty of such conduct. At the very time, apparently, that Mr. Eso had drawn up his resolution be was himself engaged in things he was denouncing. The substance of such a resolution should be embedded in a law, and bank officers should be punished for an infraction of that law.

Mr. Beek said that the papers exhibited by the complroiler of the currency to the senate committee on finance this morning not only showed that he had vigilantly prosecuted offenders, but that he was in possession of papers, the contents of which the senate would not desire, in the interest of justice, to see made public. He thought that officer was doing all that could be done.

The UTAH UTAH BILL AGAIN.

The matter then went over, and the Utah bill was placed before the nemato.

The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Vest to the first section of the bill. That section provides that the lawful hu-band or wife shall be a competent witness in prosecutions for bigamy, and may be compelled to testify. Mr. Vest's amendment provides that in no case shall such bussand or wife be a competent winness except as to the fact of a lawful marriage having been contracted. THE UTAH BILL AGAIN.

been contracted.

The legal bearings of the question involved in the right of a husband or wife to testify one against the other were discussed by Messra Garland, Laphan, Morgan, Call, and Bayard, and the amendment, on reaching a vote, was rejected—year is,

may 30.

Mr. Van Wyck offered an amendment abolishing the Utah commission of five civilians, and vesting the governmental authority in a board of three army officers, to be appointed by the President. Mr. Van Wyck severely criticised the Utah commission, whose duties, he said, could readily have been performed by a justice of the peace, yet the commissioners got a salary of 5,000 each. This commission, with lew duties, had ample time to study and foliow the example of others in special service, probably impelled by the practice sanctioned by the epartment of justice in the case of shrewd counsel, who seem more intent upon drawing bills against the government man preparing bills of indictment which could secure convictions.

It was claimed that the star route offenders stole \$4,000,000, and then a band of special comisel, folio wing the seem to the criminals and probably succuraged by their success, so conducted the prosecutions that acarly another million was lost to the people.

Before the holidays these commissioners would visit Wasbington for bastructions. Soon after the holidays they would avain wait Washington for Van Wyck offered an amendment abolish-

since unique that nearly another million was tost to the people.

Before the holidays these commissioners would visit Washington for histructions. Soon after the holidays they would again visit Washington for instructions, probably as to the form of bills and vouchers against the government, and then adopt the newest and most approved methods. They had reliroad fore, sleeping-car fare, hotel bills at Washington, street-car tickots, for wishing, for lunches at capitol restaurant, for larger beer at the Arlington and wine at the Riggs.

Then a meeting at Chicago, with the same round of exponses, then a journey to Sait Lake, and long repose in that quite city.

Receiving the same salary as sonators, they naturally claimed all the perquisites and possibly claimed circks to assist in doing nothing. By a strange coincidence the names of clerks, janutors, &c., have a striking resemblance to the names of several of the commissioners.

Mr. Hoar, in reply, said he had nothing to do with the Utah commissioners.

Mr. Hoar, in reply, said he had nothing in this bill in regard to it.

Mr. van Wyck's amendment was not agreed to. Mr. Maxy moved to strike out the first section, which gave husband and wife the right to testify one against the other. It this law was good enough for Uah, he said, it was good enough for the rest of the country. The motion was not agreed to. Other amendments relating to witnesses were discussed till 6 o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Call, the sonate adjourned.

Before adjournment, Mr. Hoar secured an agreement that a vote should be taken on the bill at 5 o'clock to-morrow.

In the course of the debato Mr. Sherman reported, from the commisse on the library, the house concurrent resolution be made a joint resolution, which was agreed to, and the resolution in the capito building of a model of Harrhold's statue of liberry. Mr. Sherman moved that the concurrent resolution permitting the exhibition in the capito building of a model of Harrhold's statue.

In the course of the marks on the rosolution Mr. I

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Slocum, of New York, presented the con-ference report on the Fitz-John Porter bill. The effect of it is to strike out of the bill the words "Together with all the rights, titles, and privileges," and to insert the words "provided that said Fitz-John Porter shall receive no pay, com-pensation, or allowance whatsoever, prior to his appointment under this act," instead of the following words in the bill. "But this act shall not be construed as authorizing pay, compensation, or sillowances prior to his appointment under it." The conference report was agreed to—year 158,

or ellowances prior to his appointment under it."

The conference report was agreed to—yeas 158, nays 61.

The house then, at 12 o'clock, went into committee of the whole (Mr. Bunn, of Arkansas, in the chair) on the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Guenther, of Wisconsin, oldered an amendment appropriating \$33,371, the amount of awards to the state of Wisconsin for damages occasioned by the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The amendment was rejected—4t to 90.

When the committee had reached the end of the bill Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, moved as an additional section a proposition against political assessments, making it unlawful for any senator, representative, or delegate, or any clerk or employe of the government, or any contractor with the government, to contribute, directly or indirectly, for any political object whatever.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, mide the point that the amendment was not in order, under the rule.

Mr. Randall, admitting that the amendment was open to the point of order, expressed his regret that the point had been made, adding that the ludgment of the people was that political assessments had been carried on to an outrageous extent.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, argued that the amend-

jurgment of the people was that political assessments had been carried on to an outrageous extent.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, argued that the amendment was objectionable, not only as being against the rule, but as being against good rolley. If an Iowa farmer soil a hundred tuatiets of oats to an army commissary, he could not use any of the money for discominating political information or for the printing of ticket. A member of congress destring re-election would not be permitted to spand any of his own money for the ordinary purpose of his cicettan, while his competitor (not being a member) might expend any amount he chose.

The chairman, expressing his regret that such a wholesome proposition, and one so conductive to public morals, was out of order, felt constrained to sustain the point of order. The proposition was therefore not aimitted.

The committee then rose, and the house agreed in bulk, to all the amendments reported, except that striking out the provise as to the compensation of fourth class posimissiers. The voic on striking it out was taken by yeas and mays, and resulted—yeas 151, nays al. (The result being in the interest of the postmesters).

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to carry into effect the convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, signed January 20, 1885, with a favorable report. The report was ordered printed and the bill placed on the calendar.

The bill to prohibit the importation of labor under content, being a special order for yesterday, was pustponed till Thursday next, and that day was set apart for its consideration.

AMENDMENTS TO THE RALEROAD AUTS.

legislation and offered a substitute to that effect.

Mr. Laird favored legislation against the railroad companies.

The discussion was closed by Mr. Orfsp (who had reported the bill). He expressed incidentally the objinion that a forfsitute of the railroad land grants was not within the power of congress. He demanded the previous question on the bill and all pending amendments.

The first question was taken on an amendment offered by Mr. Hanback's was that all lands embraced in the holice to be given by the secretary of the interior to the railroad company (to take its material shall be subject to state, territorial, and municipal taxation after sixy days from the date of the notice.

Mr. Payson's was that the lien of the United States for the cost and expresses of surveying small not be affected by the sale of the lands.

Mr. Payson's amendment was adopted, and Mr. Hanback's, as so amended, was also scopted on a vote by tellers.

Mr. Crisp domanded the years and nays on the amendment, deciring that it was an abandonment of the security which the government now had in the lands. The vote by years and nays resulted—year 59, may 88, so the amendment was agreed to.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Payson's sub-

sulfeil—yeas 99, mays 88; so the amendment was agreed to.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Payson's substitute for the bill and amendments. It provides that it the railroad companies shall not, within sixty days from receipt of the notice, pay the costs, then their right shall cease as to land within such township, and the lands shall be restored to the public domain for settlement under the homestead laws.

The substitute was agreed to; and the bill (in that shape) passed.

The house then took up the bill to amend the

The house then took up the bill to amend the Thurman act; but without action adjourned, Indianapolis vs. Washington, Athletic park, to-

A PARSON WITH SAND.

Early Development of Traits That Have Since Made a Man of God Celebrated.

Chicago Tribune. Dr. John P. Newman had to fight for his bride-not literally, but mentally, and with the powerful weapons of winning ways. He was a New York boy, not long out of Wesloyan university, when he first saw Miss Angelina Ensign, a young lady of Saratoga, possessing brains and beauty. She was the preceptress of a large seminary at Port Plain, preceptress of a large seminary at Fort Plain,
N. Y., at the time. Mr. Newman's heart
wont around several hundred revolutious a
second when he first beheld her, but it was
not a case of love at first sight. He was a
budding Methodist preacher, she a model for
secores of young ladies. Neither could afford
such giddiness.
Two other suitors sought the heart of the
beautiful Ensign, and it may have been this

beautiful Ensign, and it may have been this fact that spurred on the naturally pugnacious Newman. The young minister had the phy-Newman. The young minister had the physical advantage over his rivals. One of them was too old; the other too young. The school girls giggled as they saw the three familiar faces day after day and evening after evening, as they besieged the fortress of learning in an endeavor to capture the lady generalissime. The sympathies of the school were about equally divided between the youngest of the trie and Mr. Newman. They made the old gentleman's life very weary for him, but he straightened his wig and adjusted his teeth, and followed his card to the recep-tion room with an unterrified air. He gen-erally found the sofa occupied by Mr. Newman or the young man, and if scowls could kill the trouble in the Madison Avenue Con-gregational church would never have been. But the old gentleman had money in his

But the old gentleman had small feet and favor. The young man had small feet and center-parting hair, besides a most delight-ful lisp. Mr. Newman's accomplishments outweighed those of his rival in a great degree. When the three suiters sat out each other with the fair Angelina, as often hap-pened, two of the party were crushed. The old gentleman toyed with the family album and the young goutleman felt of his upper lip. Mr. Newman and the preceptress ex-changed ideas which were Greek to the andience of two.

Things could not go on thus forever. The Things could not go on thus rorever. The elderly suitor grew more and more tired of the existing state of affairs, and the young man, who wanted to marry solely for the sake of a home, felt his eyes fill as his scanty resources dribbled away. Mr. Newman felt his calling sure and smiled as the others inwardly

Miss Ensign, with her good heart, treated the trie with every consideration, but it was evident she had a leaning toward the young parson. But the school demanded some little attention, and she mildly asked each suitor to preserve an armistice till after commencement day, then not far off. So evident was the fight of the trio that the villagers watched the love

conflict with great interest.

Commencement day came and the people had been up all the night before putting on the finishing touches to their robes of purity. Still they looked fresh. The recitatian hall was crowded, as were the ante-rooms. was crowded, as were the ante-rooms. Miss Ensign, the fairest of all the fair throng, led her pupils through all the mazes of seminary knowledge. The plane duet was a marvel, the "Maiden's Prayer" brought tears to scarred eyes, and to this day citizens speak with admiration of the valedictory.

One of the committee, an unfortunate aspirant for Miss Ensign's hand, and one who

had married that lady's dearest enemy out of pure pique, arose to make the usual applica-tion of flattery. Addressing the trustee of the seminary, the gentleman said: "You the seminary, Addressing the trustee of the seminary, the gentleman said: "You must look out for your Ensign and not let her be carried off by an old man, a young man, or a Newman." In the laugh that went up the old gentleman hid behind a bonnet, the young gentleman shrunk into his collar, but Mr. Newman beamed without a wrinkle. Miss Ensign, who had disappeared when she heard what was against watched bear heard what was soming, watched her admirers through the crack of a door. Mr. Newman's heroic bearing captivated her and riveted the bolt of lave. The climax came at the close of the exer-

The climax came at the close of the exercises. The fortunate suitor slipped out of the side door with the prize, proposed on the way up the street, and was accepted. The two unfortunate men waited at the main entrance subjected to cruel hints and insinuating, smothered laughter until the seminary was cleared. Still they waited for their hearts' desire. The san went down and the moon came out. The old gentleman, hurt to the quick, muttered something very uncomplimentary to the young gentleman on the other side of the street. The young man

uncomplimentary to the young gentleman on the other side of the street. The young man was in no mood for such language, and he moved over to his rival and demanded an explanation. He got it immediately. The Marquis of Queensberry rules were utterly ignored in the discussion that ensued.

Having thus honorably won his bride, the Rev. Mr. Newman took her to Albany, where he was given his first charge. Hugh Hastings admired the new purson, and styled him "the rising orator." The young couple next came to New York, presiding over the Bodford Street church. They then went to Europe, and Mr. Newman visited the Holy Land, of which frip he often speaks with pleasure. Returning to New York, Rochester university gave him the title of D. D. Then university gave him the title of D. D. he went south to reconstruct the Methodist church in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. After performing great work he was elected ahaplain of the United States sonate, and twice re-elected. His wife has shared his hard work with him, and a more devoted couple it would be hard to find. They are childless.

Indianapolis vs. Washington, Athletic park, to-

Charles Francis Adams Dissatisfied. Charles Francis Adams, representing the Union Pacific Railroad company, with Mr. Mink, chief bookkeeper of the company, had an interview yesterday with the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of rail-roads, in regard to the report upon the financial condition of the company prepared by agents of the railroad bureau for transmission to the judiciary committee of the senate. The representa-tives of the Union Pacific company asserted that the report did not correctly represent the financial condition of the company, and the secretary, after hearing their arguments, decided that the report should in some re-spects be modified.

Restored to Practice.

N.W. Pitzgerald & Co., who were disbarred from practice as pension attorneys before the interior department on Dec. 22, 1883, have been restored to practice. In the order of resteration Secretary Tellor says that while he fluds evidence of gross heedlessness and carelessness of the interests of the clients of the firm, the proof does not warrant disburA WOMAN BANDIT.

La Caramboda Killed After an Extraordinary Career of Crime.

Queretaro (Mexico) Letter - Vese York Sun. La Carambods, the woman brigand, long a terror to travelers in this region, is dead at last, with a bullet in her beart. Her operations extended over many years and were of the most during description. For a long time the authorities found it very difficult to trace or even to explain the crimes which she committed, for no one suspected that a woman was the guilty person. No two of her robberies were committed in the same manner. Sometimes she was a passenger and at other times she was with the bandits and took part in the shooting, if any was to be done. A woman of some personal charms when appropriately dressed, she was a fierd when about her business of murder and spillage whom very few cared to en-counter. Her male assistants were many

and devoted.

One of her schemes, it has been learned, was to bide her time in some town until she found one or two men of means who were going by the diligence to some distant point and then to take passage with them. It is suspected that on mere than one occasion she took the driver into her confidence, but when this could not be done she readily deceived him or quieted him with abullet. A perfect mistress of the art of dissimulation, and possessing a soft and insinuating manner. possessing a soft and insinuating manner, she had no difficulty in working horself into the good graces of travelers who did not look for a Mexican bandit under her attrastive guise. In this way she casily discovered who had money and valuables and who had not. If she found a man who appeared to be of some consequence, but who did not have much money she betrayed him into the hands of her confederates, who held him for a ransom. If her victim proved to be well supplied with cash he usually met a violent death within twenty-four hours. som. If her victim proved to be well supplied with cash he usually met a violent death within twenty-four hours.

Leaving a town before daybreak in com-

Leaving a town before daybreak in com-pany with two travelers whom she had marked for robbery, she would early accept the customary innecent attention at their hands, and perhaps indulge in a little con-versation with them. An hour latter, when well on their journey, watching her oppor-tunity, she would draw two revolvers, and, before they could detect her movement, lodge a bullet in the back of each of them. Iodge a bullet in the back of each of them. The driver, busy with his team, and perhaps paid not to be too attentive to what was going on behind him, would not disturb her. With her booty secured, she would take her own time about leaving the stage, always waiting until a point convenient to the fastness of some of her confederates was reached. It was known that the highway, were in

It was known that the highways were infested by robbers, and it was not thought strange that an occasional murder was per petrated, but the similarity between several cases soon attracted attention, and various experiments led to the discovery that a woman, operating first on one road and then on another, was at the bottom of them. The plausible stories told by the drivers served to mystify the officers more than anything else mystry the officers more than anything cise. They always asserted that highwaymen had done the work, and if inquiry was made at one end of the route for the woman who started, it was always said that she arrived at her destination unmolested. The absence of telegraphs and of any regular means of communication, made it results to keep up. communication made it possible to keep up

communication made it possible to keep up this deception for a long time.

When the woman found that she was suspected she abandoned this plan of operations and, remaining with the robber band to which she was attached, devoted the greater part of her time to the abduction of wealthy agriculturists. Her plan in those cases was very much the same as in her stace robbers. very much the same as in her stage robbery very much the same as in her stage robbery cuterprises. First winning the confidence of har intended victim and getting him involved in some intrigue, she would betray him at the proper time into the hands of her associates, who would spirit him away and presently open negotiations for his return. While these were in progress she would be busy setting her net for a would be busy setting her not for a fresh victim a hundred miles away. The Carambooks that a solicit was unauc-classful. She was hovering about the San

Juanico bacienda with the intention of secur-ing the abduction of Don Civelo Vasquez or one of his sons, when a fellow who had long served in her train deserted and communi cated her secret to the authorities. They made elaborate preparations to capture her entire party, but, failing in this, they made sure of her, and soon had her in irons. Hearing of her fate, her followers determined on a rescue. They pursued the officers for twenty miles, and, overtaking them at Connindad opened fire at once. The troops returned opened fire at onco. The troops returned the shots, and a lively engagement ensued, in the course of which three of the bandits were killed and the others put to flight. When the troops approached their prisoner after the fight they found her dead, presumably from a bullet fired by her own friends. The chains were removed from her lips, and The chains were removed from her lips, and she was buried by the readside. One of her captors describes her as a beautiful woman, not more than 30 years old, with clear complexion, and long and abundant hair, but with fa wicked eye and cruel-looking mouth

DURKEE'S SALAD DEESING is the best thing of the kind ever sold. With it superb salad of any kind can be made without delay or trouble. It is also one of the best sauces for cold mosts, &c.

BUTICE TO HOUSEKEEPEAL

## COO EER ERR EER SSS O E E ER E E SSS O O E E ER E E SSS COO EER E E EER SSS GOLDEN HILL,

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Hallmore on week days, 5, 0:30, 0:30, 8, 8:10, d. 130; a. m., 12:10, 2:20, 2:35, f. 12:30, 4:35; immis train, 4:40, 5:30, 0:30, 7, 8:21, 9:40, and 19, m.

Ballimore on Sundays, 6:30, S, S:20, a. m. 2:35, 3, 4:40, 5:30, 0:50, 7, S:20, 9:40, and m. on the Shenaudosh Valley Railroad . points on the Steinardon Valley Railront, a.m. daily, 340 p. a.m. daily, 540 p. m., and 12:10 and 4:40 p. a.sunday, 8:20 a.m., 4:40 p. m. as mad p. m. as stailous between Washington and Batti-5, 6:40, 9 a.m., 12:10 p. m., 5:30, 4:40, 7 and p. m. On Sundays, 8:30 a.m., and 1:35, 4:40, p. m., 5:00 a.m., and 5:35 p. m., daily, except Sanday, 4:45 daily, for principal stations on Metropolitan Branch, 6:30 a.m., daily nor lexington staunton, and 5:8:30 a.m., daily nor lexington staunton, and p. Branch, 8:30 a.m., daily except Sanday, 8:40 daily, for Preterick, 8:30 a.m., 10:10 a.m., b. m., daily, except Sanday, Bragerioven 10:10 a.m., and 5:33 p. m. daily, sevents and p. M. Sunday, Sanday, at Sainday.

Although a prive from the West daily, 6:20, 7:00 m.

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